

THE MCGILL DAILY

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Looking for Chrétien's leg since 1911

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1994

Cuba supporters to defy US trade ban

Goods from across continent to be shipped from Montréal

BY AUBREY COHEN

Last Friday, members of Montréal's Latino community gathered for a night of music and celebration to raise money for the Québec-Cuba Friendship Caravan. The Caravan was organized in protest of the US blockade of Cuba. It is currently gathering supplies for Cuba from 140 cities across the US and from Canada. These supplies will be trucked to Montréal and then shipped to Cuba.

On November 12, many of the trucks will meet in Washington, D.C. for a protest rally outside of the White House. All of the 13 American caravans will then head to Canada. They will meet at the border on November 17. On November 18, before the supplies leave for Cuba, there will be a rally in Montréal.

Jacques Hardy, a supporter of the Caravan, said organisers do not anticipate an easy border crossing. "They expect that many people will be arrested. They will be breaking United States law," he explained.

He said that the American organiser of the Caravan, the Reverend Lucius Walker, has already been arrested several times for violating this law — once while attempting to enter Mexico with supplies. Walker is the founder of Pastors for Peace.

Denis Bearrette, co-leader of the Caravan in Montréal, said that although Canada does not support the blockade, he is not sure what will happen in this country. "The United States government has put a lot of pressure on the Canadian government," he explained.

Hardy commented on the law which prevents shipments of all supplies to Cuba. "It is inhumane to starve newborn babies for the sake of political ambitions." He noted that even basic medical supplies are now in short supply in Cuba and doctors do not have the means to handle outbreaks of disease.

One of the main objectives of the caravan, according to Hardy, is to show that "there are a lot of people across the United States who are against [government] policy."

The caravan is also collecting supplies at five points across the city. Hardy said they need "food, medication, things for children, and bicycles."

Bearrette said this is the fourth caravan organized. He noted that they expect this year's caravan to be bigger than last year's, adding, "The first objective of the Caravan is the political action to break the blockade."

A bus is leaving Montréal on November 11 at 21h from Crémazie metro to go to the March on Washington. The round-trip cost is \$60. The protest in Montréal will be on November 18 at 15h in Park Lafontaine. The drop-off points for supplies for the caravan are: CÉGEP de Maisonneuve, 3800 Sherbrooke Est., from

7h to 22h in the cafeteria, call Diego at 253-9898; Université de Montréal, Pavillon Lionel-Groulx, 3200 rue Jean-Brillant, from 9h to 16h in the Anthropology Students' Café. Call Jerardo Ducos at 343-6111, ext. 1633; CÉGEP Edouard-Montpetit, 945 Chemin de Chambly, from 8h to 18h and after 18h by appointment, call

Maria Isabelle Leblanc at 679-2630; Agence de voyage M. P. Fraser, 4763 Blvd. Ste Rose, Laval Ouest, call Lyne Dionne at 962-2727; and Emily Drisdale and Fred Jones, 736 rue Ste-Marguerite, call 937-5505. Always phone before going to one of these locations. For more information about the Caravan, call (514) 526-5792.



Jacques Hardy (left) and Denis Bearrette will organize a shipment of food and supplies to Cuba in defiance of the United States trade blockade. "It is inhumane to starve newborn babies for the sake of political ambitions," said Hardy about the blockade.

Tarnishing the "Golden Jubilee"

The IMF and the silenced poor — 50 years on

BY MJ MILLOY

Under the watchful eyes of American Marines, Jean-Bertrand Aristide returned home to Haiti last month to restore peace and democracy. After two years of exile in Washington, the Roman Catholic priest and popular leader is again in power to attempt to transform a country racked by political terror and social inequity.

President Clinton and the American military forces guaranteed a successful transition of power. However, the power to transform peace to prosperity lies outside of the hands of Aristide.

Increasingly, the social and economic policies for the new government are being dictated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. In August of this year, then exiled President Aristide agreed to the "Strategy of So-

cial and Economic Reconstruction", an orthodox IMF stabilisation programme.

Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) are an inevitable fact of life for the majority of the world's "developing areas" in Asia, Africa and the Americas. With the benefit of over a decade worth of experience, it is becoming increasingly obvious that IMF policy not only destroy any chance of equitable growth, but reinforces environmental destruction, anti-democratic governments and wide spread social misery.

The people of Haiti are no strangers to social suffering or political terror: for over forty years they lived under the shadow of Papa Doc Duvalier, the "Dictator for Life". Now, with Aristide reunited with the people, can justice be done, or has the economy slipped out of his control into the hands of the

international capital organizations like the IMF?

Poverty, Misery and Debt: The IMF Turns 50

This year is the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Bretton Woods conference that created the IMF. A broad coalition of groups from the North and the South met in Madrid this year and issued the Madrid Declaration. They have been working to tarnish this "Golden" Jubilee by exposing some of the devastating impacts of adjustment programs on the silenced poor of the world.

One major impact of IMF export-oriented policies is their role in causing widespread environmental destruction by changing people's fundamental relationship to the land. Most IMF plans demand that the production of cash crops for export be

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EUTHANASIA

"Soul of medicine" on trial at McGill

BY ANUP GREWAL

If animals can be killed for the purpose of alleviating incurable pain, then why do we agonise so much when a fellow human asks for the same relief? Where lies the difference? Should individuals have the right to decide when their suffering is too great for them to continue their lives? Should they be able to do this legally, with the aid of a physician, and die with dignity?

A very intense debate on euthanasia took place last night at Moot Court. The panelists' strong, passionate and mostly eloquent arguments for and against euthanasia charged the room for more than an hour.

The definition of euthanasia itself seems to be a problem. In the context of different opinions, its meaning varies. As a member of the Senate Committee on the Right to Assisted Suicide said, "if people agreed on [the definition of euthanasia], it would have saved us one month of debate".

According to Director of the McGill Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law Dr. Margaret Sommerville, euthanasia is the "intervention... undertaken with the primary purpose of killing the person who is subject to [the pain]".

NDP MP Svend Robinson provided a more positive definition. According to Robinson, euthanasia is used when a subject is "a competent and informed person with an incurable illness who has voluntarily asked for his or her life to be ended; the agent knows about the person's condition and desire to die, and commits an act with the primary intention of ending the life of that person; the act is undertaken with empathy and compassion and without personal gain."

What is the difference between killing someone and ending someone's life? Sommerville argued that the pro-euthanasia group is just "changing the language to be warm and fuzzy" when it avoids the harsh reality of the word "kill".

Is a physician who practises euthanasia then "nothing more than a humane killer" as non-panelist, Dr. Joel Higgins suggested? Or is the physician deciding, in a responsible manner, that death is the best treatment? Sommerville proclaimed that in the euthanasia debate "the very soul of medicine is on trial because it gives physicians the right to kill".

Palliative care specialist Dr. Marcel Boisvert, claimed that it is "superficial" to see the role of the phy-

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THE MCGILL DAILY SUPER TICKET GIVEAWAY!!!

The first four McGill students to come to the Daily Advertising Office, Union B-07, will receive a pair tickets to *Les Ailleurs de la Danse Kathakali*, which takes place on Friday Nov. 11 & Saturday Nov. 12 at 8:00 p.m. at La Bibliothèque Nationale!

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Euthanasia debate

sician as one which "prolongs life". He went on to use the following definition: "the role of a physician is to find the medical means that provide the medical opportunity so that the patients can realise their own preferences and destinies, not those of their physician".

Boisvert said that the only one who can "discern the best interest of the patient is the patient". He added "the duty of the physician is not to obey the law, but to give the best treatment to the patient".

If the law is not always in the best interests of the patient, then the tenets of modern society are questionable. Why is the law the way it is and how will changing it affect society?

As Dr. John Williams from the Canadian Medical Association asked, "What is ethical? Is it ethical to let [the terminally ill] suffer, or is it ethical to end the suffering?"

According to Sommerville, by legalising euthanasia "our soul-less society will be confirmed".

Sommerville said that legalising euthanasia was harmful "first to our Canadian society, second to other societies that look to us as a role model, especially with respect to human rights... and thirdly and... perhaps most importantly, to future societies; the societies of our children [and] grand-children...that will inherit the cultural, societal norms...that we create and pass on to future generations".

As Canadians go through the process of deciding whether they want to give physicians the legal sanction to end a life, Robinson points out that "it is important to recognise the parallels with...abortion". As was the case before abortion was legalised, many people turn to illegal forms of assistance in their quest to end pain because euthanasia is currently against the law.

Robinson quoted Russel Ogden who did a report on HIV sufferers: "...the status quo is about my friends dying from botched back street euthanasias.

control over their final days, and it is about people who care for each other being forced to lie and disregard the law."

Whether euthanasia is legalised or not, it will go on. Therefore, what moral obligation does society have to provide a safe environment for the practise of euthanasia?

Robinson said "of course there have to be safeguards, tough and effective safeguards".

The debate over euthanasia illustrates the inherent dilemmas of a systemised ethical code. As palliative care doctor David Roy wrote, "the challenge of ethics is to ask what [can we do] when all the existing rules fail to apply?"

It remains to be seen whether euthanasia will be legalised in Canada or not. To what extent will our society be willing to change its basic moral premises? Debates such as "The Right to Die", co-sponsored by The Canadian Human Rights Foundation and the McGill Faculty of Law, demonstrate the intense and fundamental nature of the euthanasia issue.

Sue Rodriguez perhaps best exposed the dilemmas when she asked: "If I can't give consent to my own death, then who's body is this? Who owns my life?"



Heroin...and lethal injections, plastic bags for suffocation are the order of the day. The status quo is about people being denied a sense of

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— *Liberal Party's Green Book*, pg 63

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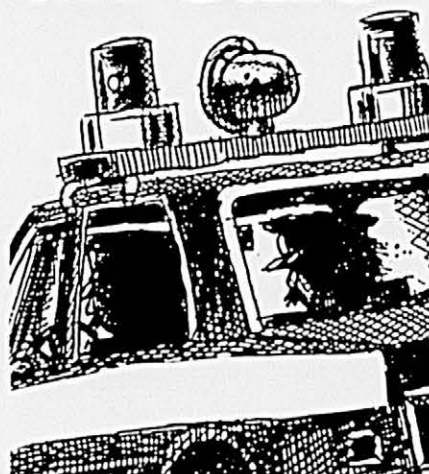


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LETTERS

More discussion of Said To the Daily,

Unfortunately the Israeli-Palestinian debate will continue whether you expressed your disgust or not. It's only part of the free political atmosphere of this university that different people with different views express themselves differently, this not in any way means they're inaccurate or completely wrong as you assume in your letter.

It seems that you're so narrow minded that you consider the *McGill Daily* as "pro-Hamas". This only shows that you're not accustomed to hearing the other's opinion, or maybe you're still under the effect of the "two peaceful" years at McGill in which you didn't hear any "Arab Propos" that you dislike.

Let me show you an example of a counter argument which might conflict with your view but nonetheless seems completely and perfectly plausible to me. You mentioned in your article that due to the Arab aggression and refusal of the arrangement of 1948: Palestine doesn't exist anymore.

I suppose — but I might be mistaken — that you're implicitly raising this question: why did the Arabs refuse this arrangement? This for me doesn't look like an arrangement because the Zionist movement at the time refused to negotiate with the Palestinians, instead their terrorist movement (Haganah) attacked the Palestinian army even before the Arabs interfered.

Of course all this was happening during the illegal Jewish migration from Europe. Not to mention the massacre of 254 women, men and children in deir Yassin by the Igroun and stern terrorist Zionist movements. So the Palestinians and Arabs had to refuse the arrangements because it primarily threatened their existence and integrity.

It follows then that the Palestinians weren't aggressive (as you said in your article) but defensive, and this I believe refutes your argument.

If you disagree with that, I will be more than happy to know your comment on it.

Anis Anani
 U1 Political Science

Apartheid in the occupied territories

To the Daily,

David Romano (letter, November 2nd) is absolutely right: Edward Said contradicted himself when on the one hand he approvingly quoted Israeli journalist Danny Rubenstein to the effect that the State of Israel has built nothing except prisons in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, only to point out on the other hand that the State of Israel is carrying out large-scale road construction projects in those very lands.

For that matter, it could also be pointed out that the State of Israel has built not only prisons and roads in the West Bank but also entire villages and

towns, many of which have schools, shopping centres, auditoriums, cinemas, swimming pools, and factories.

Perhaps what Prof. Said meant, and should have made more clear, is that unlike the British rulers of Palestine, the State of Israel has carried out no infrastructure projects to benefit the entire population of the country: Arabs as well as Jews.

The road system that he mentioned, for example, is intended to benefit only the Jewish population. Granted, the construction may provide some jobs for Arabs, but the politically more relevant fact is that the roads connect Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to each other and to major Jewish population centres while deliberately by-passing Arab towns and villages and enhancing their isolation — even towns and villages close to Jewish settlements. This is just one example of the Israeli apartheid which I referred to in my last letter.

Those of us who oppose racism have a responsibility to do everything we can to bring to the attention of the public the ways in which the State of Israel practices official discrimination between Jews and Arabs, just as we sought to bring to light analogous practices by the Republic of South Africa.

Mark Marshall

Response to FEUQ

To the Daily,

Last Thursday night, SSMU Council approved VP External Nicholas Benedict's plan to pay \$7000 out of his budget to an organization called FEUQ. This sum of \$7000 translates to \$0.50 per student per year.

What a good deal! for only \$0.50 of our SSMU fees (which are automatically charged annually and non-waivable) or for only \$7000 out of VP External's budget, Mr. Benedict is paying FEUQ to do his job in lobbying the Québec government on educational issues. After all, nowadays one can only buy a muffin for \$0.50.

What the council failed to consider last Thursday was the concern of a sizable group of students who have studied in Québec for most of their lives. For some of these students were born in Québec and have always lived in Québec.

These students are genuinely concerned about their futures, because every four years, or less, they have to live through a province-wide campaign advocating Québec's secession from Canada. Councillor Chris Carter called these students "paranoid anglos" and reminded his colleagues "we are not in Toronto, we are in Montréal."

I allege that the SSMU Council is insensitive and is setting up itself to give a hostile environment to the aforementioned group of students, whom SSMU is supposed to represent. The reasons for my allegations are based on comments by councillors like Mr. Carter and

the fact that the council defeated an amendment to the motion for SSMU's provisional membership in FEUQ.

The amendment stated that "if FEUQ passes a motion stating its position on Quebec separation, McGill's provisional membership will be immediately reexamined and reopened for debate..." Personally I am worried when Mr. Benedict called this amendment "superfluous." I urge you to talk to a SSMU Councillor and your faculty association.

Arnold Kwok,
 U3 Science

Fiction in Kashmir?

To the Daily,

"The Burning of Paradise" by Naeema Abdul Karim (October 20th) is a fine example of remarkably good storytelling. However, many of *The Daily's* regulars may have mistaken the story as a piece of journalism. Thus, permit me to indicate the foibles I have encountered:

Ms. Karim suggests that Kashmiris are possibly the lost tribe of Israel, or perhaps, the descendants of Alexander the Great's troops. Of course, this is not true. Kashmiris are primarily descended from Hindu and Buddhist converts to Islam. While there were free-will conversions, most of the "infidels" converted facing the sword of Islam or in order to escape persecution by Muslim rulers.

Ms Karim argues that Hari Singh acceded Kashmir to India because he was Hindu. This is not true either: He had no alternative. Pakistani tribesmen (and subsequently Pakistani soldiers) engaged in a brutal invasion of Kashmir.

Kashmiris (Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs) were raped and murdered, and ultimately, the people rose against the invaders. Kashmir's accession minimized the bloodletting, and in 1954, the accession was ratified by the state's own Constituent Assembly.

Pakistan-sponsored hate-the-Hindu/hate-India propaganda has had a tremendous impact on Muslims and non-Muslims in every country. Ms. Karim herself is a victim of the deceit. She tells the story of her namesake in order to illustrate Indian/Hindu brutality. Ms. Karim must know, however, that during and after partition, the Hindus of Kashmir suffered tremendously at the hands of their Muslim brethren. The few remaining Hindus continue to be persecuted by the terrorists.

Ms Karim also states that Indian soldiers have raped, killed, and tortured Kashmiris. How many of her accusations are true? I do not know, but I doubt Ms. Karim knows either. However, she must know that the Pakistani-trained and financed terrorists are not saints and that they continue to torment the politically correct.

B.N.C. Patel
 M. Sc. 2
 Neurology and Neurosurgery

Fight for human rights in Senegal

The West African state of Senegal was created by its former French colonial rulers, who upon granting "independence" to the country, set up a puppet government subservient to both its former French masters and the multinational corporations. These institutions perpetuate the looting of Senegal's raw materials and exploitation of cheap labour.

In Senegal the mass media is rigidly controlled by the state, which falsifies and manipulates the "news" to its own benefit. Of Senegal's population, 80 per cent are illiterate and only 10 per cent of the educated complete university studies. Priority is given to the training of the present social/political set-up.

For Senegal's poor the fight for human rights and dignity is far from finished. They are increasingly gaining confidence in confronting their oppressors. On February 16, 1994, mass street demonstrations took place in Dakar, the capital city of Senegal against the Senegalese regime.

The state reacted as usual with wide-scale oppression, provoking the killing of six cops by the demonstrators. Following these incidents the state launched a witch-hunt, this led not only to the imprisonment of known leaders of the political opposition but also around 200 Senegalese men and women wrongly accused of provoking the executions of the six cops. These prisoners are at present dispersed throughout the country's prison system.

Source: New York Transfer News Collective



Multinational giant to "protect" Laotian forests

In October Finnida (Finland International Development Agency) chose Jaakko Poyry Consulting for the five-year implementation of the technical assistance to the Laos Forest Management and Conservation Project (FMCP).

With this assignment Poyry will be in the position to organize the forest legislation and practice of Laos to fit the overall industrialization strategy of Poyry in the sub-continent. The Finnish government gives unconditional support politically and economically to the dubious activities of Finnish forestry establishment in the South and in the East.

Poyry has been in Laos since summer providing technical assistance to the Asian Development Bank's Industrial Tree Plantation Project and has been able to establish good relations with local leadership.

The Asian Development Bank is the Asian subsidiary of the World Bank. It has been in the forefront of the recent business stampede into the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) following the country's recent decision to convert from a Socialist economy to a market economy. Many observers, both inside and outside the Lao PDR, are concerned that large-scale forestry operations will irrevocably harm the traditional way of life for the mountain people in the region.

Source: New York Transfer News Collective

Indonesian workers may see change

Indonesia now has 83 million workers. Three out of four are between the ages of 15 and 34 — too young to directly remember what happened in the US-backed military coup of 1965.

Many of these young women and men have gone straight from the farms to the factories, where they earn an average of \$2 a day. Living in crowded dormitories, they have no life except to sleep, clean up and get ready for another day's work.

But change is now in the air. Despite intimidation, arrests and even assassinations, some 500,000 workers have joined an independent union known as SBSI, which was formed two years ago. The number of strikes so far this year is double that for all of 1993.

In April, a massive rebellion shook the northern Sumatra city of Medan, an industrial boom town that produces electronics, textiles and shoes. The official minimum wage there is only \$1.50 a day.

Ten days of strikes and demonstrations turned into a battle of tens of thousands of workers against police and army troops. The rebellion was touched off after the body of a young striker was found in a river.

Source: New York Transfer News Collective

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THE MCGILL DAILY

EDITORIAL

Who's Left?

Canadian politics moves to the right

The ultra-Right movement used to be a predominantly American phenomenon on this continent. With a sense of smug superiority, Canadians could look southward and chastize the neoconservative trends of the 1980s: increased poverty, Reaganomics, revived xenophobia, growing inequality, and the deconstruction of social programs.

Looking at the recent policy reforms of the Liberal government, it seems that this movement is no longer confined to our neighbours. Take a look at politics in Alberta these days, the petrie dish of Canadian neoconservatism. Premier Ralph Klein has gleefully taken on the job of privatizing the state, restricting health coverage, and privatizing universities. University tenureship has been cut in order to make professors more in tune with the "trends of the marketplace".

But Albertan conservatism may be coming soon to a government near you. Axworthy's Green Book reeks of this same 'sell-off-the-government' philosophy. The government asks, 'what is the problem with the universities?' The predictable answer: 'they are unaccountable to the ultimate arbiter, the market'. The solution? Privatization.

Just think: letting the market determine the cost of tuition will have the added advantage of decreasing class size by blocking access students have to university education. And remember, the beauty of the free market is that only the fittest/richest survive. Forget your passion for English literature: education is really about working with the divine law of supply and demand.

Need further evidence that the political spectrum is slipping rightward? Take a look at Federal Immigration Minister Sergio Marchi's new immigration policy. It's the International Year of the Family, but Sergio has gone against his election promise to increase the ability of immigrants to be united with their families. This despite the fact that studies show that immigrants find it easier to adjust to 'Canadian life' when reunited with their families. But forget families, Sergio wants to work closer with Minister of Finance Paul Martin and Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy to use immigrants as a force to strengthen the market. The wisdom of the invisible hand has determined that reunited families do not turn a profit.

The *Globe and Mail* reported Sergio as stating: "It is a different kind of economy than in 1959 [when his parents immigrated to Canada]; we are seeking different people." Read wealthy, ready to invest, and already speaking at least one official language — a criterion which opens the door to institutionalized racism.

The new immigration policy not only panders to the will of the Right, it ignores some basic facts about current immigration. We are not suddenly experiencing a flood of immigration. In fact, we're actually experiencing a lull. The historic immigration average is 20 per cent higher than current levels (0.8 per cent of total population).

A study by Ather Akvari of St. Mary's University found that immigrants earn more than native-born Canadians, are 23 per cent less likely to draw unemployment insurance, pay twice as much in taxes as they consume in

services and, on the whole, transfer substantial income to current residents. And despite the media's fascination with 'immigrant criminals', immigrants are 50 per cent less likely to be in jail than current residents.

In late September at a lecture here in Montréal, Kitchener MP John English said that the review of Canadian foreign policy was also being undertaken with the idea of bringing Canadian foreign policy in line with "global trends". Chretien's refusal to comment on the human rights situation in China for fear of jeopardizing his economic mission seems blatant evidence of the philosophy of prioritizing the economy above all else.

But the wave of conservative thinking can be seen most tangibly in the racist, homophobic statements of our elected politicians. Liberal MP Roseanne Skokean announced publicly that she thinks homosexuality is unnatural, immoral, a threat to 'families', and that gay women and men are undeserving of legal protection from discrimination. What is even more disturbing is that Prime Minister Jean Chretien has refused to condemn her bigotry.

Similarly, Reform MP and Immigration Critic Art Hanger (a former police officer in Calgary), was heard say-

ing to a Toronto storekeeper: "Do you notice that, in Toronto, there has been increased crime from certain groups, like Jamaicans?"

The Reform party is another part of this reaction, pushing the Liberals to opt for government deconstruction. As Reform MP Hanger bragged to the press, "We were the catalyst in basically initiating the whole process [Liberal reform of immigration policy]."

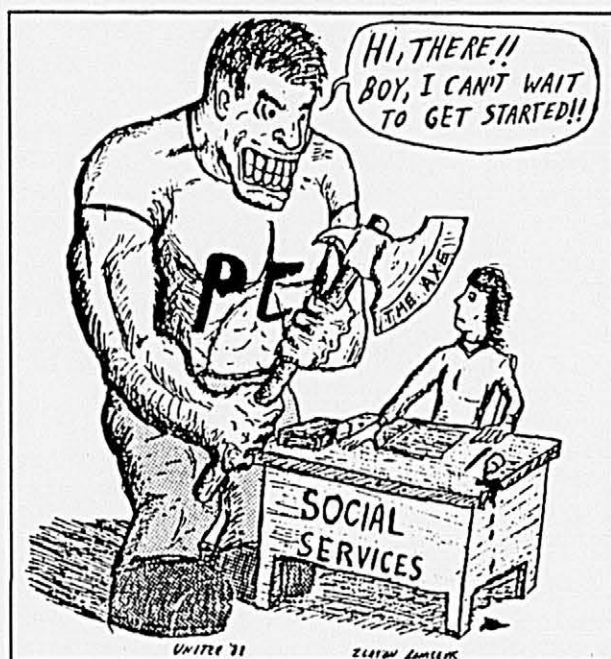
This rightward movement in the Canadian political spectrum does not come out of thin air. In part, it originates in the global economic system, in which Canada's position is characterized by an indurate debt burden. As Axworthy told us in a *Daily* interview, the pressure is on from world financiers, and they want to make cuts before the International Monetary Fund does it for them.

The safety net is collapsing, but this is not an inevitable phenomena. The Liberal government is systematically destroying social welfare as it moves to adopt the agenda of the Right. So what can you do? Handcuff yourself to Jean Chretien's leg? Bomb the IMF building in Washington?

Perhaps not. But we could start with keeping tabs on the government, and letting them know what we think. The alternative is living with the market-place as the final source of social security.

The staff of the McGill Daily

A demonstration against tuition hikes is planned for Ottawa on Wednesday, Nov. 16. Students will be meeting outside Shatner at 08h30. Fill out one of the *Daily's* Canadian University Press coupons protesting the Axworthy proposal and bring them into the *Daily* office. Keep your eyes open for the foreign policy review due to come out in the next week.



THE MORE THINGS CHANGE: A student artist concocted this graphic in 1988 to criticize the Conservative government. Nothing has been altered yet something about this picture is eerily familiar...

Poverty, r

CONTINUED FROM THE FRONT PAGE

encouraged. Maria Onestini, an Non-Governmental Organization worker from Argentina calls this "unsustainable underdevelopment".

Export policies lead to the creation of huge plantations devoted to the needs of Northern consumers. Smaller farmers are pushed onto more marginal land at the edges of deserts, on the sides of mountains, and into rainforests. In their efforts to coax staple crops from near worthless soil, desertification and erosion results. Some activists suggest that the tragic famines of the last decade in Ethiopia and the Sudan were the result of this process of farming at the edges of the desert.

Another result of this land pressure is the greater use of pesticides, many banned for health reasons in the North. Three-quarters of the pesticides used in Latin America are forbidden by Northern countries. In northern Thailand, it is not an uncommon sight to see the children of hill-farmers playing in old rusting barrels stamped: "DDT. Made In the U.S.A."

The IMF's neo-liberal policies view the environment not as the natural heritage of a nation, but as potential commodities to satisfy debt payments. The short-term gain of resource extraction is pursued without concern for the long-term pain. In Ecuador, the debt load of \$12 billion has meant widespread oil drilling in the sensitive Amazon region. IMF policies also provide the catalyst for some of the worst deforestation in the world. In Ghana, three-quarters of the country's forests have been cut since the beginning of IMF involvement. Again, the poor bear the brunt of these policies: indigenous people the world over, from Thailand to Brazil, have suffered cultural genocide as their homes have been "harvested".

Not only is the structure of IMF undemocratic (voting power is distributed according to wealth), but their policies have served to reinforce and legitimise authoritarian practices by Southern elites. IMF policies are a dual edged sword: the poor suffer initially as loan money is used for spending on the military or police; and they suffer again as they feel the burden of repayment plans.

These policies also promote an extreme form of "taxation without representation". Leonor Briones, an activist from the Philippines, explained how adjustment policies "require the repression of democratic rights" since the policies provoke "very strong reactions from the public which have to be repressed." The negotiation process is fundamentally undemocratic, since negotiations are "a joint production of the international finance community with the co-operation of local elites and leaders in our own country." In the end, "the people are shut out of the negotiations."

IMF adjustment policies cause a

subtle but important shift in the focus of "democracy". Financially, governments are responsible to the IMF and private banks, and not to the citizens they are supposed to be serving.

In some cases, IMF aid has served to support the life-style of dictators, even after they 'retire'. Ernie Schibli of the Social Justice Committee of Montreal outlined how this has happened in Nicaragua. In the final days before the Nicaraguan revolution of 1979, then dictator Gen. Anastasio Somoza requested a loan of \$60 million. Under pressure from his American supporters, this loan was granted, which Somoza took with him to exile in Paraguay. This IMF sponsored pension-plan became part of Nicaragua's debt.

IMF policies have also been blamed for increasing widespread ethnic tension. The Madrid Declaration lays this process bare. In Rwanda, the tragic holocaust could be related to "the deterioration of the economic environment following the collapse of the international coffee market in 1987." The sweeping IMF reforms "served to exacerbate simmering ethnic tensions" which imploded in the political collapse and subsequent genocide.

When the roots of environmental destruction and undemocratic regimes are uncovered, it becomes clear that the

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marginalised poor in "adjusted" countries carry the heaviest burdens. As the Madrid Declaration creators observed, "decreasing wages and a widening gap between the rich and poor are a hallmark of of SAPs world wide."

IMF adjustment policies insidiously pass the burden of payments to those least able to bear this responsibility: peasant farmers, poor women, indigenous peoples. Cuts to government social spending shift more of the burden of a family's health and education onto the shoulders of overworked mothers. The importance of producing crops for export means less government support for local food production. The last decade has

Misery and debt

The IMF turns 50

The workings of The IMF

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established near the end of the Second World War by a convention of 'First World' government representatives in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. The initial function of the IMF was to regulate and encourage post-war trade by maintaining the stability of exchange rates and capital flows.

The IMF's current role in the world economic system evolved as a result of the "debt crisis" of the 1980s. In the 1970s, many private western banks began receiving large deposits from rich oil-producing nations which they then loaned to developing nations.

When the credit situation worsened and interest rates doubled in the 1980s, many nations found themselves unable to service these debts. To avoid a trend of defaults, and a collapse of major western banks, the IMF stepped in to become a regulating agency for the repayment of debt.

The mechanism for repayment is structural adjustment policies. These policies regulate the economy of the debtor country, and are uniformly applied from country to country. When a country is in danger of defaulting on an interest payment, the IMF is "invited" into the country. Usually, the IMF loans money to pay the outstanding interest, and introduces a package of economic reforms designed to encourage exports to earn foreign currency to make debt payments.

For countries to receive future loans from private banks, it is first necessary to sign a letter of agreement with the IMF and abide by the policies they prescribe. The World Bank reinforces these policies by loaning only to IMF-sponsored countries via its infamous "Structural Adjustment Programmes" (SAPs).

IMF policies are designed to increase the country's ability to make debt payments by lowering government expenditures and allowing free working of the market. In particular, social expenditures are slashed and exports are encouraged.

For most developing nations, this means a concentration on primary products: logging and mining as well as consumables like coffee and cocoa that are valued in western markets. Regulations governing foreign investment in the country are relaxed to facilitate free movement of foreign capital into the debtor country's economy.

witnessed a decline in per-capita food production, especially in Africa. Moreover, with the social safety net removed or in tatters, the poor must find new ways to survive.

These deteriorating processes can be observed in an examination of Jamaica since 1977. In her influential work *A Fate Worse than Debt*, Susan George paints a bleak picture of IMF involvement. After the election of US supported Prime Minister Edgar Seara, an adjustment programme was implemented. This cozy partnership helped create an IMF adjustment package that caused widespread misery and popular revolt.

Under the SAP, real incomes dropped 48 per cent while the minimum wage was held firm at \$USA 8.95 a week. With food and gasoline subsidies removed, the Consumer Price Index soared over 33 per cent in under a year.

In the midst of this state-sponsored misery, the World Bank called 1984 a "successful year for the Jamaican economy." The IMF described Jamaican performance in "superlative terms". The reason for this rejoicing became clear when the "bottom line" was consulted: Jamaica's balance of payments had gone from a net import of \$289 million to a net export of \$225 million. During these heady

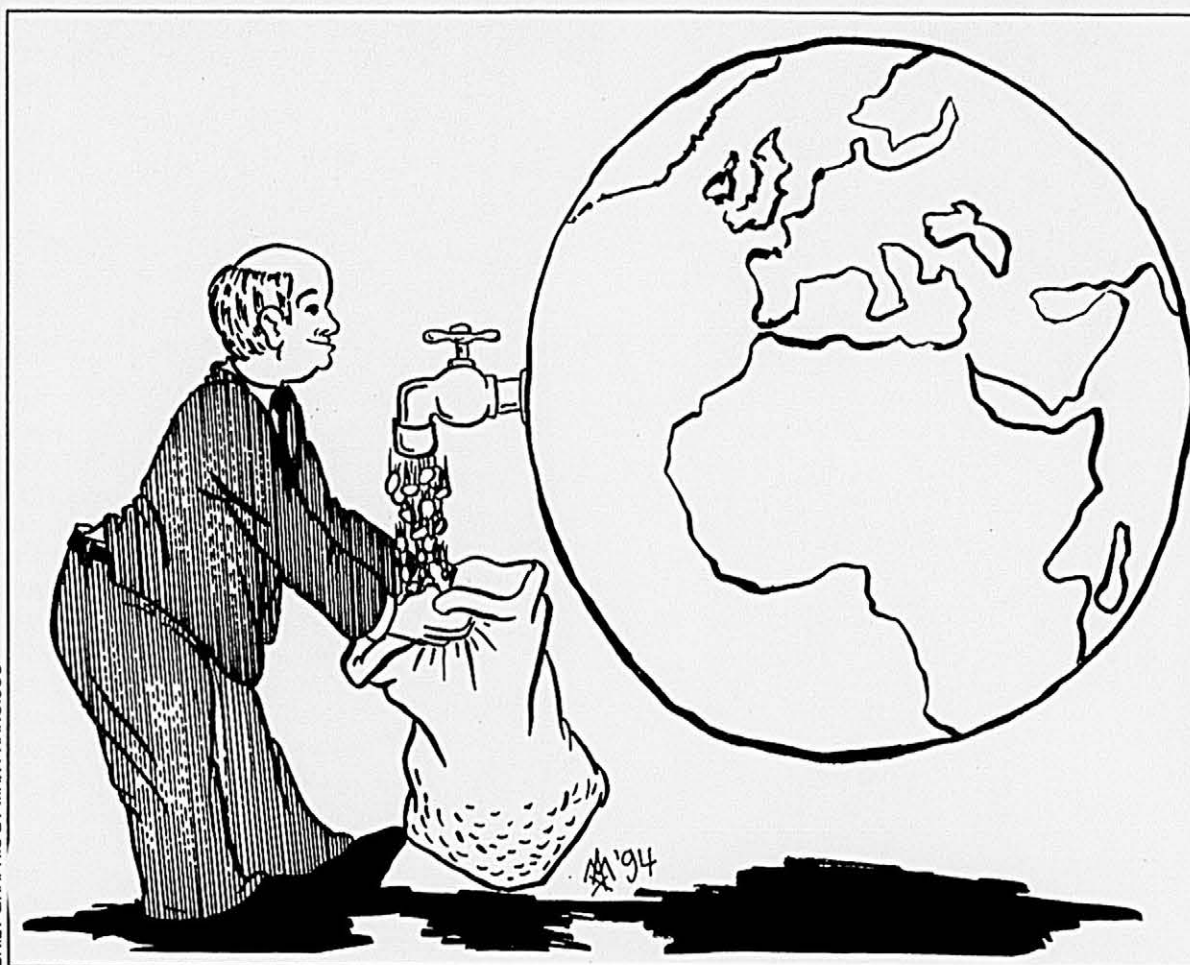
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Structural adjustment as revived colonialism

In examining the role of the IMF in the non-Western world, it becomes clear that the mechanisms of debt repayment form the backbone for a new and insidious colonialism.

The export-oriented demands of SAPs guarantee cheap resources for Northern businesses without any benefit for Southern producers. Ernie Schibli listed the example of cocoa production of Ghana. Although the volume of cocoa sold was five-times greater five years after the beginning of



adjustment, Ghana was still earning the same amount of money from cocoa. The IMF policies had created a glut of cocoa on the world market, meaning poor returns for Southern farmers, but cheap cocoa for western chocolate makers. This phenomena happenend for numerous commodities throughout the 1980s: peanuts, coffee, and soybeans, to name just a few.

The adjustment policies require that countries 'liberalize' their regulations regarding business practices and the outflow of funds. This has the effect of giving tremendous freedom of operation for foreign multinationals in Southern states. Michael Camdessus, the Chairman of the World Bank, has recently stated his opposition to minimum-wage legislation. This can only be interpreted as a disaster for Southern workers, and a delight for businesses hoping to invest in "adjusted" economies.

The political realities of IMF policies means that Southern governments are stripped of any real autonomy over domestic affairs. George described Jamaica's Seaga regime as a "caretaker government" that had been "hi-jacked by the IMF advisors" in their drive to implement the dictates of the SAP. Once locked into an SAP programme, governments have little liberty to alter the course of events.

When Alan Garcia, former President of Peru, attempted to adjust the economy on his own terms and limit the payment of foreign debt, his country was immediately cut off from foreign funds until it complied to the letter of IMF requirements.

These factors makes clear that the IMF bankers have a vested interest in maintaining the indebted status-quo. Ernie Schibli alleged that the commercial bankers who hold the actual loans prefer to see no principal paid off: just a continual stream of interest payments in perpetuity, guaranteed by the IMF. This seems to be substantiated by statistics showing that major US banks achieved record profit rates throughout the 1980s.

The whole moral context of "foreign aid" is called into question when the net amount of money flowing into and out of the South is calculated. As Susan George outlined, from 1982 to 1987 a net balance of \$USA 286 billion flowed out of the southern countries. This figure caused even the former Executive Director of the World Bank, Michael Morris, to comment that "not since the conquistadors plundered Latin America has the world experienced a flow in the direction we see today."

In Haiti, all of the tired hallmarks of IMF policies can be seen in the document of reconstruction. One-half of public sector jobs are to be cut, while social services are to be dismantled or privatised. Foreign investment will be encouraged, and export sectors of the economy will get "emergency aid". Aristide's proposal for minimum-wage legislation is a "non-issue" as is the idea of social security. Although the document realises that "the poor will be hurt", the reforms will make Haiti "more interesting" for foreign firms.

In anticipation of the shock of the reforms, a "social safety net" has been proposed, although no concrete pro-

posals or ideas are expressed in the plan. Interestingly enough, Chavannes Jean-Baptiste, an Aristide cabinet minister and prominent peasant leader, had no idea that the plan existed. After being read portions of the plan he responded that it was the "plan they've always offered for years. It used to be termed the 'American Plan'".

In 1915, President Woodrow Wilson and his force of American Marines invaded Haiti to protect American interests. They attempted to mold the Haitian economy to serve American interests, causing a succession of ineffectual tyrants culminating in the despotic years of the Duvaliers. Now, almost eighty years later, President Clinton is prepared to allow Haiti to be remade in the image of the new economic world order, as organised by the IMF. Unfortunately for the poor of Haiti and the rest of the Southern world, there seems to be no relief in sight.

Further Action: People concerned with the role of the IMF can support the "Fifty Years is Enough" postcard campaign. Postcards are available at the Social Justice Committee of Montreal (SJC) office at 1857 de Maisonneuve Ouest (933-6797). The SJC also has a wide ranging resource centre on issues of development, human rights and debt. Particularly good books include: A Fate Worse than Debt, by Susan George and Lords of Poverty by Graham Hancock. Those wishing to read the IMF defense should consult 10 Misconceptions about the IMF, available in the Government Documents section of the McLennan Library.

The future of the Canadian Left

The Daily has lunch with the NDP's MP Svend Robinson

BY AUBREY COHEN AND PETER GRAEFE

After giving a speech to a packed Union Ballroom, Svend Robinson, the NDP Member of Parliament from Burnaby Kingsway in British Columbia, granted an interview to the Daily. Here's what he had to say.

Daily: Why do you think that there has been such a rise of the Right recently? Why do you think that this agenda is coming more into the mainstream?

Svend: When you look at the global economic crisis — the poverty; the gap between rich and poor getting greater; and the level of unemployment; and, in Canada, the erosion of social programs, ... unfortunately, people tend to look for scapegoats.

And in that environment, when there are political parties and movements that are prepared to pander to that and to play to people's fears and uncertainties, that's fertile ground.

In Michigan, they passed a sort of "anti-Kevorkian" law, against assisted suicide, and then a jury refused to convict Dr. Kevorkian [of breaking this law]. Do you think that the people aren't behind this type of [right wing] agenda?

No, I think that, unfortunately, given the power of the media in this country, ...when people are bombarded day after day with the right-wing agenda in their newspapers, on television, on the radio; when they hear over and over again, as a given, that the crisis in this country is a crisis of debt and deficit and balancing budgets; ...when they hear that refugees and immigrants are criminals... naturally that's going to have an impact.

When [people] hear that levels of crime are out of control; that young offenders are running wild in the streets and so on, all of this is going to have an impact on them.

Well the fact is that these are lies. And the Left, and the progressive elements of this country, don't have the same access to the media to confront those lies. And so that's part of what drives this agenda. In some areas, though, clearly the politicians are behind the people, and the issue of ... physician-assisted suicide is certainly one of those.

Here in Québec, over 80 per cent of the population supports a change in the law; in the whole of Canada, it's at least 70 to 75 per cent. And yet politicians are still terrified to deal with this issue.

We were talking about the rise of the Right. You've been active in different issues from logging, to homosexual rights, to the right to die, to the fight against NAFTA... Do you see this as a sort of cohesive "agenda of the Left"?

I think what we need on the Left is a much clearer vision, a much clearer understanding of the impor-



The Daily lunches with Svend Robinson. (He ate egg salad).

tance, particularly of working with grass-roots community groups, with NGOs [non-governmental organizations], with organizations and individuals across this country... who have become disillusioned with the political process and who are working on particular issues...

I think what we need is a cohesive vision, one that will pull these different groups together. And I think that should be the role for the national NDP — to articulate that vision, and a clear Democratic Socialist alternative.

Certainly that hasn't been done to the extent that I think it should have been done so far. We have to deal with some of the conflicts between those principles articulated nationally, and some of the actions of our provincial governments that trouble people and that may conflict with those [principles]... I think our great-

Oh no, to restructure... If the impression was that I think we should support them as they are now, that would be totally, totally wrong — of course not. These have been instruments of economic repression. Many people know that [the IMF's] structural adjustment policies and so on... have to be fundamentally overhauled and democratized, because, as it stands now, they are instruments of a corporate agenda globally.

Do you think it is possible to restructure an institution like the World Bank, so that it serves a positive good?

I think that the concept of global financial institutions is certainly not something that is unthinkable. And provided that they're driven by objectives that we support — objectives that are attacking the obscenity of

think that is going to change, ... that we're going to see a shift in public awareness and that, particularly among younger people, among students, among young workers and so on, that there's a recognition that this agenda [of the Right] isn't working, that the future of young people, ...if we continue down the same road, is pretty bleak. So I think that we're going to see young people more and more challenging these policies.

You talk a lot about restructuring and changing priorities, but in recent years, we've seen the federal government and the provincial governments ceding a lot of power down to local governments. Some have suggested that that is because certain problems are too complex to be

"We don't need multi-national corporations to create jobs. If resources are to be effectively used, we'd create far more jobs if we'd start processing those raw materials here in Canada... Maybe it's time that we took control of our own resources." — Svend Robinson.

est challenge now is going to be 'what is our vision', 'what direction are we moving in?' Because there is a struggle for the soul of the party now.

In view of the fight of the NDP against NAFTA, and the comments you made [in your speech earlier today], specifically about the problems with the IMF and the World Bank policies, I'm puzzled, because, early on in your speech, you mentioned the need to support the IMF and the World Bank..

poverty; of reducing debt burdens from the poorest countries; of environmental sustainability; of equality — If those are the kinds of issues that drive them then they should be supported. [These kinds of issues] certainly don't drive them now.

The Liberals in Canada and the Democrats in the US seem to have adopted this policy of the Right. Who's left to represent the Left?

Who's left? ...I feel very hopeful. I think that if the NDP can articulate that clear, progressive vision, ... I

handled on a large-scale level. What do you see as the role of the federal government in a society that is becoming more complex?

That's a complex question... In a country like Canada, we need a national government that is in a position to, for example, protect the environment... We need a federal government... that's able to deal with regional disparities. We need a national government that's able to facilitate redistribution of wealth not only between regions, but between the rich and the poor...

We need national governments that are prepared to play a role in the global community, in terms of our role, for example, in peacekeeping, in terms of our role in international financial institutions, or the United Nations, or the CSCE [Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe], or other international institutions.

We need a national government that's prepared to speak out for national values, for equality values... We need a national government that, as part of its redistributive role, is prepared to play an important role in post-secondary education, in health care as well.

Given today's open economy, with multi-national corporations who can move relatively freely from country to country, do you think that there's a danger that, if Canada adopts... decent environmental legislation, companies will simply pull out and go somewhere else?

Let them. They can't take our resources with them. If they're not prepared to play by our rules and respect the environment in this country, let them go elsewhere and destroy the environment of some other country that's, unfortunately, not as prepared as we are to protect our environment and to look to future generations.

You talked about full employment. You think we can maintain a high level of jobs...

We don't need multi-national corporations to create jobs. If resources are to be effectively used, we'd create far more jobs if we'd start processing those raw materials here in Canada... Maybe it's time that we took control of our own resources.

What do you see as the future for the [NDP] in Québec?

We have always recognised and supported giving Québec the special powers that it needs to preserve and protect and strengthen its distinct society... We're very clear on that.

I think that, where the NDP can play an important role, is saying, it can't be a choice between the status quo and independence; that, if we have a country, including Québec, which strengthens social programs, which puts the emphasis on job creation, on child care, on health care, on good education, ...and, at the same time, recognises the distinctiveness of Québec and gives Québec the power to protect and strengthen [its culture], I think the vast majority of Québécois would be quite happy to live in that country...

After the referendum, if Québécois do vote no — another cornerstone of our policy is that this is a decision the people of Québec have a right to make... — then I think there are some significant opportunities for a progressive party of the Left in this province to speak to that constituency that believes in social democracy. There are many Bloc Québécois members of Parliament, for instance, that share that philosophical perspective.

DAILY PHOTO BY MATT FISHER

Respecting the hijab

A Muslim woman's experience in Montréal

BY SHERMEEN AUBHAI

I am a veiled Muslim woman of colour which makes me a visible minority. At the end of September 1994 three very frightening things happened to me. The first incident occurred on St. Catherine Street as I was walking with my roommate. An older man passed me and mumbled, "you f—ing Muslim".

I was shocked, and by the time what he said had registered he was long gone. I have never been so openly verbally assaulted by a total stranger who hated me on the sole basis of my Muslim identity.

The second incident occurred one week later when I was searching for a job. I decided to apply to Ben's Delicatessen. They told me over the phone that they were looking for a cashier.

I took a copy of my resumé to the restaurant where I was told to speak to the owners. I approached them and told them the position I wanted to apply for.

They asked me whether I was a student at McGill and in which faculty. Then the male owner asked me what my social insurance number was. I had written it on my resumé so I read it to them. The female owner responded by commenting that I got the first number right, which was good because some people come to apply for jobs and they give numbers that start with nine, and are obviously made up.

The man then looked at me and said to the woman, "She may have the number on her paper but does she have a card?" The woman asked me if I carry my card. I said, "Yes,



DAILY GRAPHIC BY AFRA JALABI

He asked me whether I would be able to work weekends and evenings. I told him that I would. Then in passing he asked, "Would you mind taking that off while you work?" He was referring to my veil. I just said yes, and walked out.

There are certain incidents that occur in life when one isn't sure if one is being discriminated against. For example, people look at me strangely everyday of my life and I explain it to myself by saying

that they are just curious about my head covering. Maybe they just think I am weird looking or something.

Women who cover themselves and observe hijab are practicing their Islamic beliefs. We veil ourselves because it is our dress code which openly states our identity. We guard our modesty out of choice.

We are women who are trying to educate ourselves and survive in this society. Perhaps those who try to exclude us from it should look into their hearts and make sure that they are not ignorant and misinformed. Ignorance breeds hatred and it is the responsibility of every person to make an attempt to educate him/herself about other people's beliefs before passing judgments.

It is ironic that we claim to live in harmony in a multi-cultural society, but cannot keep away from the stereotyping encouraged by our very own media. Let's not deny people of their rights, and at the very least, let's exercise our own right to think freely.

This article was written in conjunction with Islam Awareness Week, November 6-12.

do you want to see it?" She said no. Then she asked if I was a full time student and I said yes. She then informed me that they were looking for a full time cashier. I just said thank you, and left.

The third incident occurred about three days later. Determined to get a job, I applied to a restaurant called Khayaam. When I told the waitresses that I wanted to apply they sort of smiled and turned away. One of them gave me a form and told me to fill it out.

After completing the form I waited for 1/2 an hour. I then asked the waitress whether the owner was going to see me. After he finished socializing and making his phone calls, he came towards me.

He asked, "Would you mind taking that off while you work?" He was referring to my veil. I just said yes, and walked out.

events

- The Caribbean Student Society invites you to their general meeting, Friday Nov. 11, 18:30h, Shatner 425.
- Representatives of UNICEF Québec will be present at a information kiosk in the Shatner Building, Wednesday, Nov. 9 and Thursday Nov. 10, from 11h to 15h. 288-5134.
- The McGill Student Christian Movement will be screening *Manufacturing Consent: Noam Chomsky and the Media*, a superb documentary on this renowned critic of US. foreign policy and media, Thursday, Nov. 10, 18:30h, Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer St. Admission free. 288-1707.
- Image Ensemble (Film Production Society) will hold the second in a series of workshops on Cinematography on Wednesday, Nov. 9 at 19h in Shatner 310. Workshop to be given by professional Director Of Pho-

tography from Allegro Films. Free for members. All welcome. Info available at Union 433. Screenwriting workshop on Thursday, Nov. 10 at 19h in 550 Sherbrooke rm 1180. Free for members. Info at Union 433.

- Players' Theatre presents the highly reputed musical *Cabaret*, Nov. 15 until Nov. 26. Tickets on sale now. 398-6813.

- McGill WUSC and The International Center For Human Rights and Democratic Development present a discussion on *Human Rights Abuses in Burma* with human rights activist in Burma Kevin Heppner of the Karen Human Rights Organization. Nov. 10, 16:30h, Centre for Developing Area Studies, 3715 Peel. Refreshments provided.

- McGill Forum National presents former federal NDP leader Ed Broad-

bent, from the International Centre for Human Rights speaking on *Canada's Role on the International Stage*. Thursday, Nov. 10, 16h. Moot Court, faculty of Law, 3644 Peel St. Coffee House to follow.

- The Actors Studio Inc. is now accepting applications for actors training (beginners and advanced). Applicants are required to attend an interview/ audition. Interested persons must be prepared for an intensive training program which deals exclusively with the development of the actor's technique. For interview/ audition call 344-0808.

- The CAFEX Forum presents the second part in its three part seminar series. *Why Do We Want to Work Anyway* happens Thursday, Nov. 10, 16h, Samuel Bronfman Building, Faculty of Management rm 151.

THE MCGILL DAILY SUPER TICKET GIVEAWAY!!!

The first four McGill students to come to the Daily Advertising Office, Union B-07, will receive a pair tickets to *Les Ailleurs de la Danse Kathakali*, which takes place on Friday Nov. 11 & Saturday Nov. 12 at 8:00 p.m. at La Bibliothèque Nationale!

Ads may be placed through the Daily Business Office, Room B-07, University Centre, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication.

McGill Students & Staff (with valid ID): \$4.00 per day, 4 or more consecutive days, \$3.50 per day (\$14.00 per week). **General Public:** \$5.00 per day, or \$4.25 per day for 4 or more consecutive days (\$17.00 per week). Extra charges may apply, and prices do not include applicable GST (7%) or PST (6.5%). For more information, please visit our office in person or call 398-6790 - WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD CAREFULLY WHEN IT APPEARS IN THE PAPER. The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

1 - HOUSING

For Rent - Ahuntsic - Charming cottage-4 bedrooms-fireplace-\$1000/month-not heated-December 1, 1994. Please call: 937-7079.

Better place to live? Outremont sunny room close to transportation (15 min. to McGill) + good cheap ethnic food. Occupancy now or Jan. '95. \$300/month. all included. 279-8724. Female non-smoker preferred.

Heart of Downtown beautifully renovated apartments at a reasonable price 3 1/2, 4 1/2 available. If interested please call 284-5650 or 849-3897.

Occupational Therapy Student female needs place for January. If interested in a roommate for a month please call 284-5728.

2 - MOVERS/STORAGE

Moving/Storage

Closed van or truck. Local and long distance. Ott-Tor-Van-NY-Fla. 7 days 24 hours. Low rates. Steve 735-8148.

3 - HELP WANTED

WANTED: Bilingual graduate student whose first language is English to copy edit scientific papers in English. Call (514) 284-6561 after 7 p.m.

Work in private downtown fitness club. Minutes walk to campus. High interaction with people. Candidate must be bilingual, enthusiastic, polite articulate. \$9.00/hour. 11:30-2:30 & 5:00-6:30, Monday through Thursday. Immediate. Call Mrs. Bellini at 845-2233 ext. 1015 for appointment.

Computer Wiz wanted to work with author on page layout of Book on WP5.1 or 6.0 Windows. Short contract, good rate. 747-2909.

FreshVibes is a New and Innovative magazine that covers Montreal's street scene. Wanted Ass. Editor, writers & sales rep. Please leave a message at 739-9125.

Christmas Gift Wrappers - Creative individuals, locations -- Toronto, North York, Mississauga, Hamilton. Managers to \$8.00/hour + bonuses. Wrappers to \$7.00/hour. Wages increase with hours worked. Full/Part time, December 1-24. 416-538-8588.

5 - TYPING SERVICES

Word Processing. (937-8495) Term papers, résumés, forms design, correspondence, manuscripts (Laser/Fax/Photocopier) 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. (7 days) (near Atwater)

Success to all students. Word-Perfect 5.1. Term papers, résumés, applications. Editing of grammar. 27 yrs. experience. \$1.75/D.S.P., 7 days/week. Campus / Peel / Sherbrooke. Paulette/Roxanne 288-9638 - 288-0016.

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Word-processing of term-papers, reports, theses etc. Word-perfect 5.1, laser printer. 9 years experience. Fast, professional service. Good rates. Close to McGill. Brigitte 282-0301.

Resumes by MBA's. Student rates, ACCIS Forms. Better Business Bureau member. 3000+ students served. Owner worked for Proctor & Gamble, Heinz and General Foods. Prestige (on Guv). 939-2200.

6 - SERVICES OFFERED

Experienced Editor/Creative Writer, student papers, theses, manuscripts, résumés-tutoring, translation Spanish/French/English. Call Marian 765-9804/761-5234. 7 days/week.

International Students: DV-1 Greencard Program by U.S. immigration. Greencards provide U.S. permanent resident status. Almost all countries allowed. For info and forms: New Era Legal Services 2023 Stagg St. Canoga Park, CA 91306 USA Tel: 818-772-7168; 818-998-4425.

13 - LESSONS/COURSES

LSAT-GMAT-GRE training programs. Since 1979 we have successfully prepared thousands of students for these tests. LSAT & GRE programs begin during the month of November. LSAT & GMAT courses begin during the month of January. Call now. Richardson 1-416-410-7737 or 1-800-567-7737.

14 - NOTICES

McGill Nightline is an information, listening and referral service. Open 6pm-3am. 398-6246.

LBGM discussion grps. Wed. 5:30 Bi-Group Shatner 423. Thurs. 7PM women's grp. Shatner 423. Fri. coming-out 5:30 & General 7PM, 3521 University.

15- VOLUNTEERS

The McConnell Brain Imaging Centre is looking for male/female paid volunteers to participate in brain function studies using radioisotope. Call Gary or Rick at 398-8932.

Need experience with babies & pre-schoolers or with multiculturalism? Volunteers for Parenthèse, a group for mothers and their young children. Tues. or Thurs. (1:30 - 4:30 pm) at CLSC Metro. Info: Cyndy Spielberg. 934-0354.

DAILY PUBLICATIONS SOCIETY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

AS AT APRIL 30, 1994

DAILY PUBLICATIONS SOCIETY/ SOCIÉTÉ DE PUBLICATIONS DU DAILY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT APRIL 30, 1994

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AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Daily Publications Society/
Société de Publications du Daily

We have audited the balance sheet of Daily Publications Society/Société de Publications du Daily as at April 30, 1994 and the statements of revenue, surplus and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at April 30, 1994 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Montreal, Quebec
June 7, 1994

Fredman & Fredman
Chartered Accountants

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DAILY PUBLICATIONS SOCIETY/ SOCIÉTÉ DE PUBLICATIONS DU DAILY

(Incorporated under Part II of the Canada Business Corporations Act)

BALANCE SHEET

	AS AT APRIL 30 1994	1993
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	\$ 15,837	\$ 16,267
Short-term investments, at cost	154,978	162,000
Accounts receivable	31,339	28,011
Supplies	4,188	5,507
Prepaid expenses	4,738	5,090
	211,080	216,875
CAPITAL ASSETS (note 2)	<u>16,217</u>	<u>19,954</u>
	\$ 227,297	\$ 236,829
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable	\$ 19,894	\$ 13,179
SURPLUS	<u>207,403</u>	<u>223,650</u>
	\$ 227,297	\$ 236,829

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

[Signature] DIRECTOR
[Signature] DIRECTOR

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DAILY PUBLICATIONS SOCIETY/ SOCIÉTÉ DE PUBLICATIONS DU DAILY

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS

	YEAR ENDED APRIL 30 1994	1993
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 223,650	\$ 252,705
Deficiency of revenue over expenditures	(16,247)	(29,055)
BALANCE, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 207,403</u>	<u>\$ 223,650</u>

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DAILY PUBLICATIONS SOCIETY/ SOCIÉTÉ DE PUBLICATIONS DU DAILY

STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	YEAR ENDED APRIL 30 1994	1993
REVENUE		
Advertising	\$ 162,956	\$ 156,767
Students' fees	133,380	132,990
Other	4,198	11,492
	300,534	301,246
EXPENDITURES		
Printing & distribution	104,561	115,412
Production	40,041	35,136
Editorial	35,803	36,898
Selling	47,366	47,089
Administration	79,888	82,946
Amortization	9,122	12,820
	316,781	330,301
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ (16,247)</u>	<u>\$ (29,055)</u>

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DAILY PUBLICATIONS SOCIETY/ SOCIÉTÉ DE PUBLICATIONS DU DAILY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

	YEAR ENDED APRIL 30 1994	1993
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Deficiency of revenue over expenditures	\$ (16,247)	\$ (29,055)
Item not affecting cash:		
Amortization of capital assets	9,122	12,820
	(7,125)	(16,235)
Net change in non-cash working capital balances	12,080	5,622
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	4,955	(10,543)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to capital assets	(5,385)	(782)
Disposal of capital assets	-	592
CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(5,385)	(183)
DECREASE IN CASH	(430)	(10,726)
CASH POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	16,267	26,993
CASH POSITION - END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 15,837</u>	<u>\$ 16,267</u>

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DAILY PUBLICATIONS SOCIETY/ SOCIÉTÉ DE PUBLICATIONS DU DAILY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT APRIL 30, 1994

1: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Capital Assets
Capital assets are recorded at cost and amortized on the straight-line basis over the following periods:

Office equipment	10 years
Typesetting equipment	3-10 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Computer software	3 years

b) Revenue Recognition
Advertising revenue is recognized when advertisements are published in The McGill Daily newspaper.

2: CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value 1994	1993
Office equipment	\$ 6,801	\$ 3,325	\$ 3,476	\$ 3,597
Typesetting equipment	44,019	34,223	9,796	14,002
Computer equipment	34,856	32,426	2,430	1,575
Computer software	2,334	1,812	512	780
	<u>\$ 88,010</u>	<u>\$ 71,793</u>	<u>\$ 16,217</u>	<u>\$ 19,954</u>

3: BANK INDEBTEDNESS

Bank indebtedness, if any, is secured by a registered general assignment of book debts.

4: INCOME TAXES

The Society is classified as a non-profit organization pursuant to Section 149(1)(L) of the Canadian Income Tax Act and Section 996 of the Quebec Taxation Act and as a result is not liable for income taxes.

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